

REMARKS

Paragraphs [0016], [0019], and [0023] of the specification are amended to include the application numbers for concurrently filed co-pending applications that are incorporated by reference. No new matter has been added. Claims 1, 11, and 20 are amended to clarify the invention and expedite prosecution. Claims 1-7, 9-16, and 18-22 remain and are thought to be allowable over the cited art.

The rejection of Claims 20-22 under 35 USC §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement is respectfully traversed. However, Claim 20 is amended, and the rejection is now moot.

The Office Action does not establish that Claims 1, 9, 11, 12 and 18 are unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over "Kean" (U.S. patent 5,701,091 to Kean in view of "Bonta" (U.S. patent 6,091,962 to Bonta). The rejection is respectfully traversed because the Office Action fails to show that all the limitations are suggested by the references and does not provide a proper motivation for modifying the teachings of Kean with teachings of Bonta.

In regards to Claim 1, Kean in combination with Bonta fails to teach the claimed at least one transceiver containing components that are configured by configuration memory cells, wherein one of said components is a loss of synchronization detector. Bonta teaches a synchronization detector which detects loss of synchronization. However, there is no apparent suggestion by Bonta that the synchronization detector is configured by configuration memory cells.

Furthermore, in regards to Claims 1 and 11, the Kean-Bonta combination fails to teach each a transceiver having an input port that receives differential input signals and an output port that outputs differential output signals. Kean instead teaches an output buffer and an input buffer both coupled to a single pad (FIG. 3 and column 1 line 60 to column 2 line 4). Thus, the Office Action fails to show that the Kean-Bonta combination teaches or suggests all the claim limitations.

Claim 9 depends from Claim 1, and Claims 12 and 18 depend from Claim 11. Thus, Claims 9, 12, and 18 are not shown to be unpatentable for at least the reasons set forth above.

The rejection of Claims 1, 9, 11, 12 and 18 over the Kean-Bonta combination should be withdrawn because a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

The Office Action does not establish that Claims 2-5, 13 and 14 are unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over the Kean-Bonta combination in view of "Plants" (U.S. patent 6,237,124 to Plants). The rejection is respectfully traversed because the Office Action fails to show that all the limitations are suggested by the Kean-Bonta-Plants combination. However, the independent Claims 1 and 11 are amended, and the rejection of Claims 2-5, 13 and 14 over the Kean- Bonta-Plants combination is now moot. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

In addition, the Office Action fails to show that the various configurable components set forth in the dependent Claims 2-5, 13, and 14 are suggested by the Kean-Bonta-Plants combination. For example, Claim 2 includes limitations of one of said components is a cyclic redundancy code generator. As depending from Claim 1, the cyclic redundancy code generator of Claim 2 is configured by the plurality of configuration memory cells. It is respectfully submitted that the cited prior art neither teaches nor suggests the configuring of a cyclic redundancy code generator in a transceiver by the configuration memory cells. Plants does not appear to suggest any configuration capability for his CRC. Nor is there anything inherent about having a cyclic redundancy code generator that is configurable by configuration memory cells. Thus, the limitations of Claim 2 are not shown to be suggested by the prior art.

The Office Action is similarly deficient in the rejecting Claims 3-5, 13, and 14. That is, the claimed components are configurable, and the Office Action fails to show that the cited teachings of the Kean- Bonta-Plants combination teaches these limitations.

The rejection of Claims 2-5, 13, and 14 over the Kean-Plants combination should be withdrawn because the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The Office Action does not establish that Claims 6 and 15 are unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over the Kean-Bonta-Plant combination as applied to Claims 5 and 10 above, and further in view of "Schneider" (U.S. patent 6,594,275 to Schneider).

The rejection is respectfully traversed because the Office Action fails to show that all the limitations are suggested by the references and fails to provide a proper motivation for modifying the teachings of the Kean-Bonta-Plants combination with teachings of Schneider. However, Claims 1 and 11, from which Claims 6 and 15 depend, are amended and the rejection is now moot.

Nonetheless, it is noted that the Office Action fails to show that the Kean-Bonta-Plants-Schneider combination teaches the Claim 6 limitations of a configurable comma detection function. Schneider teaches a comma detector, but there is no apparent suggestion that the Schneider's comma detector is configurable as claimed. Furthermore, the alleged motivation for modifying the Kean-Plants combination with Schneider is conclusory and improper. The alleged motivation simply states a general objective, "to improve the data conversion processing performance." There is no evidence presented that demonstrates that this objective suggests the specifically claimed combination of claim limitations that include the configurable comma detection function.

Claim 15 includes similar limitations and is not shown to be unpatentable for at least the reasons set forth above.

The rejection of Claims 6 and 15 should be withdrawn because the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The Office Action does not establish that Claims 7, 10, 16, and 19 are unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over the Kean-Bonta combination as applied to Claims 1, 9, 12 and 18 above, and further in view of "Hausman" (U.S. patent 5,872,920 to Hausman et al.). The rejection is respectfully traversed because the Office Action fails to show that all the limitations are suggested by the references and fails to provide a proper motivation for modifying the teachings of Kean with teachings of Hausman. However, Claims 1 and 11, from which Claims 7, 10, 16, and 19 depend, are amended and the rejection is now moot.

Nonetheless, it is noted that the Office Action fails to show that the Kean-Bonta-Hausman combination teaches the limitations of Claims 7 and 16 of one of said configurable components being an elastic buffer. A buffer is shown by Hausman. However, there is no apparent suggestion in the cited teachings that Hausman's buffer

is configurable as claimed. An explanation is requested if the rejection is maintained as to the specific teachings of Hausman thought to correspond to Hausmans' buffer being configurable.

The alleged motivation for modifying the Kean-Bonta combination with Hausman is conclusory and improper. The alleged motivation simply states a general objective, "so that data overflow issue is improved." There is no evidence presented that demonstrates that this objective suggests the specifically claimed combination of claim limitations that include the buffer in a transceiver being configurable.

Claims 10 and 19 include limitations that one of the components is an encoder, and from Claims 1 and 11, the encoder is configured with the configuration memory cells. These limitations are clearly not suggested by Hausman. Hausman's encoder is controlled by control circuitry. This does not suggest to those skilled in the art that an encoder is configured by configuration memory cells. Thus, the limitations of Claims 10 and 19 are not shown to be suggested by the Kean-Bonta-Hausman combination.

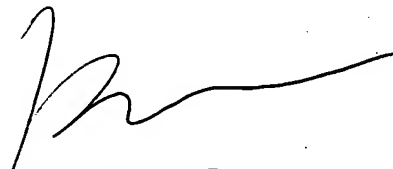
The alleged motivation for combining Hausman's encoder with the Kean-Bonta combination is unsupported by evidence and improper. The alleged motivation is to improve "the data overflow issue." However, there is no apparent evidence that an encoder would in any apparent manner improve "the data overflow issue." Thus, the alleged motivation is improper.

The rejection of Claims 7, 10, 16, and 19 should be withdrawn because the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

CONCLUSION

Reconsideration and a notice of allowance are respectfully requested in view of the Remarks presented above. If the Examiner has any questions or concerns, a telephone call to the undersigned is invited.

Respectfully submitted,



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*I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450, on June 1, 2006.*

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Signature